





## THE CHINA MAIL.

2

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. 171

## NOTICE.

I HAVE admitted Captain EDWARD BURNIE to an Interest in my Business of MARINE SURVEYOR.

R. H. CAIRNS.

Club Chambers,

Hongkong, February 6, 1879. mal

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

## NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business.

HEINEMANN & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at this Port. During my temporary absence from China, my Business will be CONDUCTED by Mr. EDWARD DAVIS, who is also authorized to Sign my name per Procuration.

F. R. TALBOT.

Canton, February 6, 1879. fe13

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

OHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YONG CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## To Let.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession 1st February.

HOUSE No. 4, Praya East, either the whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st April next.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## To Let.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## To Let.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

## Falls.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe15

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1879. fe22

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about the 15th day of March, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 14th March. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 6, 1879. mr16

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 28, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Moray having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1879. fe12

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Arratoon Apar, Capt. A. B. MacTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 7, 1879. fe14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

A H H J (in cross) M I O (underneath) No. 4041, Messrs Aldridge Salaman & Co., 1 case Alpaca, from London.

H R (in diamond) No. 213/15, Messrs Rose & Co., 3 cases Hosiery, &c., from London.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, General Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 percent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000

Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000

Premiums and Interests " 5,157,643

Reserves, " 1,668,122

Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763

Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,807,681

THE Underigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks at Current Rates.

GROSSMANN & Co., Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879. fe19

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company at this Port and at Foochow has This Day been Transferred to the Underigned, who are prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies at Current Rates.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879. fe11

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000

Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 percent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA; BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers.

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Fall Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *not generic*—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

	Via San Francisco	Via S. Hampton	Via Brindisi
Letters, 16	34	38	38
Registration, None	12	12	12
Newspapers, 4	4	6	6
Books & Patterns, 6	8	10	10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.).  
Letters, 30  
Newspapers, 6  
Books & Patterns, 14  
Registration, 12

Hawaiian Kingdom—  
Letters, 16  
Registration, None  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay—  
Letters, 34  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 8  
Registration, 12

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	6	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	3	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows—

1st. The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unsituated.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly of in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unsituated; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars.—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mass were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.—They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag, or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained:—units for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal-ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bag, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest places of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Holders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Holders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhoo, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodine, Iodine, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free all round.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the cognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

5. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

6. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

7. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

9. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

6. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked with Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Outcasts duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the article of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

6. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

7. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

8. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

9. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

10. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. FINE, CHIEF, ARTICLES OF Dress

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Haiphong and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Post Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2..... 18 cents.  
" £2..... 36 "  
" £5..... 54 "  
" £10..... 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25..... 15 cents.  
" \$25..... 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be crossed if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## NOW READY.

FRANCIS & CO. THE RUINERS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CHINA. By Dr. R. J. E. E. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. E. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

Feb. 7, 1879.

Lata.



Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 8th, 1879.  
At 1095 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.								
Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Africa	6 c	Portug.	troopship	.....	...	.....	Jan. 26	F. Marques
Artide	7 c	French	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Craynest	6 c	Russian	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 23	Falimoff
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 b	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	8787	14	800	Jan. 4	Wm. Cleveland
Lapwing	7 b	British	gun vessel	784	3	160	Feb. 7	W. J. Scott
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochran
Moonstone	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monquillo	6 c	British	gunboat	456	4	50	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Victor Emanuel	6 h	Hessian	Commander's flag-ship	8087	20	.....	.....	Commander Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	656	2	250	Jan. 24	William M. Annesley

*Journal of Management Education* 36(7) 809–824

1950年10月1日